

REMARKS

By this Amendment the specification has been amended to refer to new Fig. 1A (see Letter Re Drawings), and claim 1 has been amended to better define the invention. Entry is in order.

In the outstanding Office Action the examiner has rejected claims 1-10 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Turk in view of Oldakowski.

The rejection must be withdrawn!

Turk deals with a rotary actuator for a vent window in a vehicle. The actuator is a rotary actuator with a rotating output shaft 32 having an arm 32b connected to the vent window by means of a link 34. When output shaft is pivoting clockwise, the vent window is opened, and when pivoting counterclockwise, the window is closed. It is understood that the output shaft 32 is not following a full circle but only rotated a certain angle at least less than 180 degree, see paragraph [0044]. The output shaft 32 is connected with the rotating axel of a worm wheel 28. A coil spring 30 is located in the housing 20 outside the area of the worm wheel 28. One end of the spring 30a is anchored in the housing. The other end 36b of the spring is attached to the worm wheel 28. When the window is opened, the spring is tightened, and when closing the window, the tension in spring build up during the opening will assist the worm wheel in closing the window, see paragraph [0038].

Accordingly, the construction provided by Turk could not under any circumstances be applied in a linear drive with a power screw as defined in the present invention as the power screw or spindle should carry out a number of revolutions.

Oldakowski possibly teaches that a coil spring could be arranged in the axis of the power screw; however, that does not change the overall construction of Turk, namely, that the output shaft should not carry out a full revolution. In Turk arranging the coil spring in the axis of the output shaft, Turk still teach that one end 30a of the spring 30 should be anchored in the housing 20 and that the other end 36b should be attached to the gear wheel 28. Applying this in a linear drive with a power screw would result in that, when revolving in one direction, the spring would counteract the movement until the tension of the spring has grown to a limit where the motor cannot overcome the spring force. In the other direction the spring would carry out an accelerated movement due to the forces build up in the spring. In fact, when the motor is stopped, the power screw would automatically reverse the movement of the power screw. When this does not occur in Turk, it is due to the fact that the output shaft does not carry out a full revolution.

No possible combination of Turk and Oldakowski would suggest the presently claimed invention.

Respectfully submitted,

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